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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1805.

Editor's Closet.

LYON's LETTER.

"The greatest rogue turns states' evidence."

MEN of honesty, talents and worth, who abandon the democratic party, in consequence of a real conviction that their principles are erroneous, are entitled to the approbation of all, and to the countenance and support of the federalists. But, unprincipled adventurers, who quarrel with their old accomplices, and expose their joint villany, from motives of resentment or interest, are like those hardened rogues who turn states' evidence. They do the world a service; but they lose their own reputation by the very testimony that brings their brother's neck to the halter. Precisely in this light do *I* view Matthew Lyon; and I want no better proof that I have not mistaken his character, than his late letter to William Duane. *Out of his own mouth shall he be condemned!*

Let us suppose, then, to keep up the similitude, that Matthew Lyon appears at the *Bar of the Public*, as states' evidence against William Duane, and undergoes the following examination:—

Question by the Court. Do you know William Duane, the prisoner at the Bar?

Answer. Yes, I know him well. He is "a wretch, hunted for his crimes, from Asia to Africa, from Africa to Europe, from Europe to America."

Court. You say he was hunted from Europe for his crimes, and came to America. What was his fortune here?

Lyon. "He landed on the Atlantic shore of the United States seven or eight years ago, incapable of earning his bread by common, honest, laborious industry, poor and pennyless, a raggedvagabond with a downcast guilty look like Cain, expecting every man's hand to be raised against him; bemired with filth, and shunned as a spectre"——

Court. Could he get no relief?

Lyon. Yes—"The democrats of this country," of whom I was one, finding that he had "no other distinguishing property than that of ability to write with severity—to give falshood and lies some semblance of truth, and to give truth the appearance of falshood, gave him their countenance and indulgence, by which he became the conductor of a press and was enabled to put on a clean shirt, to fill his belly, to look a little sleek and hold up his head."

Court. What was your inducement to give countenance and indulgence to such a ragged, filthy, guilty looking vagabond?

Lyon. We "democratic republicans were at that time in a conflict for the reins of government with a party" headed by Washington, and "consisting of a few monarchy-men, some tories and aristocrats, together with a large share of such people as are attached to a government, under which they feel safe and easy." We knew that it would be impossible to alienate the affections of these people from their government, and obtain the reins ourselves, without a man to conduct our principal press who could "give falshood and lies some semblance of truth, and give truth the appearance of falshood." So we employed Duane, "with all his imperfections on his head," as a fit instrument for our purposes.

Court. Did you consider this as an honest or honorable mode of carrying on the warfare against the government?

Lyon It is a principle with us, that the end justifies the means.

Court. Could such a wretch be of any use to your cause?

Lyon. O yes, he was of great use. He could lie boldly, and stick to it to the last: and that was all we wanted. But I confess that his lies were sometimes so monstrous that I was alarmed lest they should do more hurt than good. Indeed "I often told my republican friends in those days, that the lies of this man would injure our cause, if the conflict lasted long enough to have them exposed." His "unfounded attacks" on our opponents were enough to make an honest man blush. But, fortunately, these falshoods were not found out in season, in consequence of which "success attended the endeavors of the democratic party; we triumphed in the election of a chief magistrate most deservingly dear to us, [for he had contributed pretty largely for Duane's support] and this creature was allowed to carve for himself much to his own mind, the share he pleased of the spoils of the victory."

Court. Has he always dealt as generously with you, as you appear to have done with him?

Lyon. No---he has always been grasping at too much. He once attempted to sell his establishment to us at a great price; but I could not bear to see him enrich himself at our expence, and so I broke up the speculation. But I told my friends to give him money, as much as they could afford. "Let us (said I) support him through the crisis, and if our party succeeds in obtaining the reins of government," let the paper take care of itself.

Court. Has he had no reward since you come into power?

Lyon O, yes....as I told you before, he has been allowed to carve for himself as much as he pleased of the spoils. He has had the job of supplying the government with stationary and candles, at an enormous profit; besides the job of printing for the house of representatives, for which he has been paid thirty per cent higher than others would have done the work for."

Court. Why do you now appear against Mr. Duane?

Lyon. Because the rascal "has been honoring me with the lashes of his poisonous and lying pen." As long as he spit all his venom at federalists, I did not care how bad he was. But, must *I* "encounter his gigantic blagyardism?" Must *I* not notice his "vile attempts to destroy *my* character?"

Court. From being one of his best friends and supporters then, you have now become his enemy?"

Lyon. O, no---by no means. I am not his enemy. I wish he had conducted with more prudence than to attack his "old friend." I respect the opinion of his republican friends who think highly of his services. I do not hesitate to say, I am still his "old friend, MATTHEW LYON."

The reader, to be convinced that I have not misrepresented the language of Lyon respecting Duane, need only refer to the letter published last week. And now, for the sake of still preserving the similitude, let us sum up by addressing the great jury of the people by way of

CHARGE.

It appears by the testimony of Lyon, that Duane was hunted from Europe to this country, *for his crimes*---that when he arrived here, he was incapable of earning his bread by common *honest* labor---that he was poor and pennyless---that he was a ragged vagabond---that he had a *guilty* downcast look---that he was bemired with filth; and finally, that he possessed no other distinguishing property than that of ability to write with severity; *to give falshood and lies some semblance of truth, and to give truth the appearance of falshood.* It further appears, that the democrats, being at that time in a conflict for the

reins of government, with the Washington party (for Washington was then President) knowing all these facts concerning Duane, nevertheless gave him their countenance and indulgence---gave him the management of their principal press; and enabled him to put on a clean shirt, to fill his belly, to look a little sleek and hold up his head. Was this attention paid him on account of his crimes in Europe? Perhaps not. Was it because he was poor and pennyless---wretched, ragged and hungry? No. The services he performed for his employers, plainly shew, that he was cherished by them, because he could not earn his bread honestly---because he could give to falshood and lies some semblance of truth, and give truth the appearance of falshood. It is only necessary to look back to the works of this "ragged vagabond," to see how well he executed the task for which he was hired. It is an indisputable fact, that all the principal charges against the Federal administration originated in the paper of that "guilty wretch;" and we are now told by one of his accomplices, *who* nerved his arm and directed his hand: And we are also told, that although those charges were LIES, still as the contest did not last long enough to have them exposed, they had the desired effect, "success attended the endeavors of the democratic party---they triumphed in the election of a chief magistrate." And now, let it be remembered, that the chief magistrate who was elected by such means, has been the foremost in heaping favors and rewards on the "ragged vagabond" whose character and whose services have been described by Lyon. After this, will not every reader acquiesce in the old adage---"*The greatest rogue turns states' evidence.*"——For Duane there is some excuse---some apology--for Lyon and his accomplices, none. The former, like Callender, was a needy wretch--he could not gain an honest livelihood---he knew only the art of lying. He found men who were willing to pay him well for the exercise of this art, and necessity compelled him to accept of their terms. If, then, any of the gang are entitled to mercy, it is Duane, and not his employers. Against them—against Lyon and his accomplices, an indignant public will pronounce a verdict of GUILTY! GUILTY! GUILTY!

"The Barometer indicates foul weather."

BEE.

The editor of the Barometer is engaged in an attempt to detect the impositions and refute the falshoods, of the democratic editors of this state. He has need of a good share of patience and perseverance; for the task is likely to be endless, and worse than that of Sisyphus ... as often as one stone is rolled to the top of the mountain, ten more will be found at the bottom, provoking his exertion, and defying his strength.

Mitchell shews no disposition to mince matters. In his paper of the 9th inst. he thus unreservedly accuses Cheetham, &c of falsehood and misrepresentation:...

"The noisy declaimers against the incorporation of the Merchants' Bank, from the American Citizen in the city of New-York, to the Bee in Hudson, obstinately continue to urge as a fact, what never did exist. With refutation, with conviction staring them in the face, they still persist in misinterpreting an act passed by the Legislature of 1804."

In another place, answering the question, "wherein lies the inconsistency of the Governor?" Mitchell says, "It exists no where but in the wicked imaginations of men ever disposed to excite ferment, and to disturb the public tranquility." He also calls the democrats of this state "self-created patriots."

Again...

"The Hudson Bee (says the Barometer) edited by Mr. Holt, has gone *hand* and *glove* with Mr. Cheetham in the hubbub about the Merchants' Bank, and in the general unprincipled attack on the Governor.—The following is extracted from that paper. We design to keep a memorandum on our files, of some of those outrages; they may be of service another day."

Then follows an article from the Bee, entitled *Sketches of a Governor's Character*, all of which Mitchell declares to be false. So we go.

Democracy begins to shew its horns in New-Hampshire. A committee was lately appointed by the Legislature to request of the Hon. Arthur Livermore, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, his reasons for not attending a late circuit of the court. If reasons have been offered we have not seen them; but the following spirited letter, which has appeared in the New-Hampshire papers, is well worth perusing:—

Holderness, June 14, 1805.

SIR,

I have seen in the Concord newspaper, a few lines reflecting on you, for moving in the House of representatives, for a committee to inquire into some supposed delinquency of mine in office. Though I am persuaded that the Author of those lines was actuated by friendly motives, yet I regret their appearing in print. It is a fixed principle in my mind, that no public officer should shrink from an investigation of his conduct; and I therefore take it kind in you to propose, if you thought it requisite at the time, the examination. I think, that whoever will inspect the records of the Superior Court, will find that no other Judge in this State ever attended as many days and hours on the bench in the period of six years, as I have. If I am correct in this, (and whether I am or not can be ascertained) it must be allowed to be rather singular, that the imputation of negligence should first fall on me. If, in discharging the duties of my office, I have at any time been less faithful than others, I expect no favor; and in the sight of HIM who sees all our motives, I declare that I wish none. The whole Judiciary of the State is feeble in the hand of the Legislature: Far be it from me, as a member, to think of resistance, whenever that body, whether from one motive or another, chuse to drive me from office; because I know, that the only alternative will be, to hold the Office on such disgraceful terms as they may think proper to impose. The conduct of the last Legislature, in creating an unusual inequality in the compensation of the Justices, such as does not exist, and never did exist, in any other of the United States, was calculated to cover with dishonour all the Court, but the Chief Justice. When or how I ever deserved such censure, is to me unknown.

With respect, Sir,

I am your most obedient,
and very humble servant,
ARTHUR LIVERMORE.

Hon. William White, Esq.

BEE FALSHOODS.

The Bee calls the *Two Friends*, lately captured off Charleston Bar by a French privateer, a "British ship." This base attempt to impose upon his readers, has seldom been equalled by Holt. It is utterly false, and he knows it to be so.

Holt, speaking of the federal editors, says "these patriot spirits slumbered when the harbor of New-York was blockaded by the Cambrian." This every body knows to be false. The federal papers, and those only, spoke with becoming spirit of the outrages of the British frigate; while the democratic editors, like a mean, truckling, time-serving set of knaves, as they are, avoided all reflections on the subject, lest it might look like censuring the pusillanimity of the administration.

The democrats of this city celebrated the 4th of July, with their usual mimickry of joy. They did nothing remarkable, excepting their old legerdemain tick of SWALLOWING a gun with each toast. This tick, wonderful as it seemed at first, has lost its novelty now; for we are in the daily habit of seeing then swallow larger things than guns.

The edtor of the Virginia Gazette wishes to know wheher Holt keeps an apothecary's shop.—I believe he deals in *drugs* (according to Dryden's application of the term) and if I mistake not, his readers generally think that his

"Farces are physic;"

at any rate he deals out some bitter pills to them in the shape of duns—the only kind of writing in which Holt excels.

Selected.

FROM THE VERMONT REPORTER.

SIR,

MY letters to my constituents being closed, I have a request to make, through the channel of your paper, to the editors of the *Vermont Gazette*, *New-Hampshire Sentinel*, *Columbian Centinel*, and all oth-

er publiſhers of papers who have given publicity to the following declaration of mine, to which, by miſtake, a very improper colouring has been given.

"The deſtruction of the Conſtitution of the United States has been determined on by a private caucus of the junto I have alluded to."

In order to determine to whom this charge was intended to apply, recourſe ſhould have been had to my firſt letter, where this junto is deſcribed. "A few ambitious individuals undertake to anticipate the public ſentiment upon all important queſtions," &c. Every member of the adminiſtration, every member of the national legiſlature, is expreſsly excepted. "I ſhall not impeach the integrity of any man in public life." Great injuſtice has therefore been done me in endeavouring to make me ſay that the deſtruction of the conſtitution has been agreed on in "a caucus of legiſlators at Waſhington." I have not ſaid ſo. From the frantic rage of the *revolutioniſts*, their avowed hoſtility to the conſtitution, their infernal proſcription of its friends, and their conſtant habits of *caucuſſing*, together with ſome facts of a private nature, I am perfectly convinced of the truth of the declaration which has been made; but as I am willing to yield to every member of the government the ſame reputation for integrity which I claim myſelf, I cannot but conſider the application which has been made of that declaration as a very unjuſt one. The expreſſion was at beſt incautious, but was not intended to "impeach the integrity" of any member of the legiſlature.

It it true that there is a ſtanding "caucus of legiſlators at Waſhington." It is compoſed of very few individuals, and not one member from the New England ſtates has ever been invited to a ſhare in its deliberations. I am prepared to accuſe this caucus of attempting to govern the Union in a very improper manner, but not of conſpiring the total deſtruction of our preſent inſtitutions. They think the preſent conſtitution a very bad one, and wiſh to give us a good one in its room. The ſeveral alterations which they propoſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs are fraught with ruin. In the opinion of myſelf and many others they would produce the deſtruction of the conſtitution; but the men who propoſe them believe that they would be very great improvements in our ſyſtem. If we ſay, therefore, that theſe gentlemen have determined to deſtroy the conſtitution, we muſt be underſtood merely as ſaying that the meaſures which they purſue will produce that effect, although their object is very different. For myſelf I have no more doubt of their integrity, than I have that their meaſures, if adopted, will produce a revolution, and of courſe a deſpotiſm.

I requeſt the printers, throughout the union, who have publiſhed the declaration above quoted, to give a place in their columns to this explanation, which is not leſs due to my reputation as a man of veracity, than to the cauſe of truth and the conſtitution.

JAMES ELLIOT.

Brattleborough, June 29, 1805.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Some of the obſervations of the Enquirer of the 25th ult. on the letter of Thomas Turner, Eſq. to Dr. Park, the editor of the Boſton Repertory, deſerve immediate notice and refutation.

"A FRAGMENT.

"———The far famed epiſtle of Thomas Turner, ſays a wit, puts me in mind of the heedleſs bravery of the ſoldier, who fires his piſtol after the battle is over.—It is an unmanly attempt, ſays a more ſerious moraliſt, to ruin the reputation and influence of a man, at the expence of the fame and feelings of a lady.—It is the laſt reſort, the *ultima ratio factionis*, ſays a well read politician to attack the perſonal character of the man, when the public virtues of the officer defy the ſevereſt ſpirit of criticiſm. But what is this fabricated note? demands the ſceptic: Who knows, whether it may not at laſt appear to be written at the particular requeſt of the injured huſband himſelf to hide from the world the real cauſes of their interrupted friendſhip?"

[*Enquirer.*]

Here an attempt is made to exculpate Mr. Jefferſon from the charge of attempting to ſeduce the wife of a boſom friend, to ruin the huſband's happineſs forever, by inſinuating that Jefferſon lived in the habits of ADULTERY *ſeven or eight years while he was himſelf a married man*, previous to his marriage, and, if we miſtake not, a ſhort time while a widower; and that under the moſt ſolemn proteſtations he has deliberately and repeatedly been guilty of the moſt awful falſhoods. This is not all that is inſinuated. It is inſinuated that Col. Walker, conniving at his lady's infidelity, huſhed up the pretendedly committed crime, and begged Jefferſon to write a "note," declaring her innocence. Thus to vindicate Jefferſon from one crime, they would plunge him in ſeveral others, and involve the huſband in the guilt. Theſe inſinuations certainly juſtify, certainly compel Mr. Turner to obtain from Col. Walker and give the public all the correſpondence and all the circumſtances, altho' Col. Walker may not yet have received all the ſatisfaction from Jefferſon which he is determined to obtain. This is particularly neceſſary to vindicate the lady of Col. Walker from the ſlighteſt ſhade of ſuſpicion.

A very few particulars muſt be given. Col. Walker was married about three years before Jefferſon. Before Mr. Jefferſon's marriage, and while he was married, he ſeveral times attempted to overcome the fidelity of Mrs. W. The laſt Tarquin attempt has been partially detailed in the Evening Poſt. Repulſed with indignation, he moſt fervently entreated Mrs. W. not to diſcloſe his baſeneſs to his injured friend. The boſom of Mrs. W. was torn with doubt and diſtraction between the duty of informing her huſband of the villany of his falſe friend, and the conſequence of a duel that ſhe knew muſt follow, in which a beloved huſband might fall. Let every affectionate wife of an affectionate huſband judge the pangs of Mrs. W.'s ſituation; and let ſuch wife ſay ſhe would not have done as did Mrs. W.

When Mr. Jefferſon went to France, Mrs. W. thinking that before his return the fever of reſentment might aſſuage, and the injury redreſſed without riſque of the Colonel's life, divulged the whole. While Jefferſon was in England, Col. Walker wrote him three letters, to which he received no anſwer. When Jefferſon was about to return to America, he found himſelf compelled to reply. He wrote a very long, humble, penitent letter, imploring forgiveneſs for the effect of the "heat of his blood," as he expreſſes it: he acknowledged that nothing in the conduct of Mrs. W. encouraged him: the violence of his paſſion only led him to hope that by perſeverance, ſhe, like ſome other women, might be overcome, but to his ſhame, ſorrow and mortification, he found her virtue invincible. The Enquirer therefore miſtakes in calling this a "note:" it is a long letter, and perhaps the beſt piece of compoſition Mr. Jefferſon ever wrote. There are ſeveral other letters and notes that have paſſed between the parties, when Col. Fitzhugh of Alexandria waited on the Preſident, as well as at the interviews of Gen. Lee and Mr. Jefferſon.

Though there are other circumſtances of great guilt and meanneſs connected with this affair that have prevented even to this day a *complete* adjuſtment; though all the conceſſions determined to be obtained may not yet be had, we certainly think it Mr. Turner's or Col. Walker's duty to give the whole to the public immediately, and ſilence at once all endeavors of ſome ſilly democrats to ſcreen Jefferſon from the charge of *attempting* to ſeduce, by proving him guilty of adultery, attended with circumſtances of aggravated guilt, and by making him guilty of the moſt atrocious and moſt ſolemn falſehood.

Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

IMPROVEMENT.

IT has long been the practice in Germany, Denmark and the country on the ſhores of the Baltic, not only for thoſe who fatten bullocks for the butcher, but thoſe who keep milch cows, to give them frequently what they call a *drink*, which is a kind of pottage, prepared differently in different parts of the country, and in different ſeaſons, according to the facility with which one or other of the articles occaſionally employed in it may be procured, and according to the different fancies of individuals. The articles moſt commonly uſed are bran, oatmeal, brewers' grains, maſhed potatoes or turnips, rye meal with a large proportion of water; ſometimes two or three or more of theſe articles are united in forming the drink, and of whatever ingredients the drink conſiſts, a few eggs, for the moſt part, and a large proportion of ſalt are always added.

Kitchens have been built in different parts of Germany, particularly in Bavaria, and large boilers provided and fitted up in the ſtables and cow-houſes merely for the purpoſe of preparing food for the horſes and cattle; the example has been followed in ſeveral inſtances in this country. It is aſſerted by many very intelligent farmers who have adopted this new method of feeding, that it is highly advantageous; that the drink, by being boiled, is rendered more nouriſhing and wholeſome; and that the expence of fuel and the trouble attending this proceſs is amply compenſated by the advantage derived from the improvement of the food. They even found it their intereſt to continue the boiling a conſiderable time, two or three hours for inſtance, as the food continued to be ſtill further improved the longer the boiling was continued, always adding a quantity of common ſalt.

Common ſalt is both agreeable and nutritious to animals as well as to the human ſpecies.—In Germany they catch the wild horſes in the woods by laying baits of ſalt for them.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

EXTRACT.

DIVINE, MORAL, AND HISTORICAL.

DRUNKENNESS AND INTEMPERANCE.

HE that goes to the tavern firſt for the love of company, will at laſt go there for the love of liquor.

It was an uſual ſaying of the great Lord Verulam, that not one man of a thouſand died a natural death; and that moſt diſeaſes had their riſe and origin from intemperance: For drunkenneſs and gluttony ſteal men off ſilently and ſingly; whereas ſword and peſtilence do it by the lump. But then Death makes a halt, and comes to a ceſſation of arms; but the other knows no ſtop or intermiſſion, but perpetually jogs on, depopulates inſenſibly, and by degrees: and though this is every day experienced, yet men are are ſo enſlaved by cuſtom and a long habit that no admonition will avail.

Drunkenneſs is a ſin at which the moſt ſober Heathens bluſhed. The Spartans brought their children to loathe it, by ſhewing them a drunkard, whom they gazed at as a monſter: Even Epicurus himſelf, who eſteemed happineſs to conſiſt in pleaſure, yet was temperate as Cicero obſerves.

Political.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER II—AND LAST.

I have explained my congreſſional conduct to the ſatisfaction, I preſume, of every candid man in the diſtrict. In imitation of certain characters whoſe ſteps I am proud to follow, I ſhall now preſent my conſtituents with my general political creed; and they will then determine whether I am an apoſtate or a republican of unaltered principles.

With the venerable ſubſcribers of the Declaration of Independence, I "hold theſe truths to be ſelf evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs.—That to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or aboliſh it, and to inſtitute a new government." Although I have been from my earlieſt infancy a firm believer in the Chriſtian Religion, yet I deteſt the idea of a religion eſtabliſhed by law, and cordially ſubſcribe to the ſentiments expreſſed upon this ſubject in the declaration of the rights of the people of this ſtate. I believe the republican ſyſtem of government to be the beſt that has ever exiſted in the world, and the conſtitution of the United States to be the beſt of all republican ſyſtems hitherto. I believe that the immenſe territory and heterogeneous population of the United States cannot be preſerved in a ſtate of union under a ſyſtem leſs energetic than the preſent conſtitution; it would be dangerous to make it more democratic, and I hope that it will never be neceſſary to make it more ariſtocratic. I believe that Waſhington was the greateſt warrior and probably the moſt correct ſtateſman in our country. I believe Adams to be a man of integrity and talents, but that the general ſyſtem of his adminiſtration was wrong. I believe that Jefferſon is a man of great abilities and a ſincere friend to a republican form of government, and I ſhall ſupport his adminiſtration, and that of every future Preſident during my life, and the conſtituted authorities generally, ſo far as in my conſcience I ſhall deem their meaſures calculated to preſerve the conſtitution and the rights of the people. I believe we ought to have no political idols, and that every man ought to be at liberty to expreſs his ſentiments in a decent manner reſpecting the meaſures of government. I believe that ſome of the large ſtates poſſeſs too great a degree of influence at the preſent moment, and that the ſmall ſtates ought to guard their rights with jealous vigilance. I believe that the doctrines preached by certain republicans of diſtinction, that men ſhould adhere to their party in defiance of their God, and that no regard ſhould be paid to the private characters of candidates for office, are equally immoral and anti-republican, and deſtructive of religious as well as of correct political principles; and ſooner than embrace ſuch deteſtable dogmas, I will abandon ſociety, and wander in the darkeſt wild of ſolitude. I believe that the preſervation of republican principles in the United States is inſeparably connected with the exertions and talents of wiſe and good men, and not with the meanneſs of office-hunters, and the madneſs of enthuſiaſts. I believe that the American people are poſſeſſed of ſufficient wiſdom and virtue to ſupport a republican government, and I wiſh for the freedom and happineſs of mankind univerſally.

It appears to me that this cannot be called the creed of an ariſtocrat or a dema-

gogue; it is that of an inflexible conſtitutional republican. Such as it is, it will guide and govern my conduct in every future moment of my life. I ſhall ſtrive to be honeſt, not enthuſiaſtic; independent, not clamorous. But I ſhall always be in ſome degree emulous of a particular trait in the character of Agricola, as deſcribed by Tacitus. "Scorning to diſguiſe his ſentiments he always acted with a generous warmth, at the hazard of making enemies.

I ſhall conclude with a quotation from a ſpeech to the electors of Briſtol in England, by Edmund Burke, whoſe talents will always be the ſubject of admiration, as his political apoſtacy will be of regret.

"And now, Gentlemen, on this ſerious day, when I come as it were to make up my account with you, let me take to myſelf ſome degree of honeſt pride on the nature of the charges brought againſt me. I do not here ſtand accuſed of venality or neglect of duty. It is not ſaid that, in the period of my ſervice, I have, in a ſingle inſtance, ſacrificed the ſlighteſt of your intereſts to my ambition or my fortune. It is not alledged, that to gratify any anger or revenge of my own, or of my party, I have had a ſhare in wronging or oppreſſing any one man of any deſcription: No; the charges againſt me are all of one kind, that I have puſhed the general principles of general juſtice and benevolence too far; farther than a cautious policy would warrant, and farther than the opinions of many would go with me. In every accident which may happen thro' life, in pain, in ſorrow, in depreſſion, and diſtreſs, I will think of this accuſation and be comforted." JAMES ELLIOT.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

AN INAUGURAL SPEECH.

As we are told that Mr. JEFFERSON has reſolved to make us all miſerable by not ſuffering himſelf to be again choſen PRESIDENT; we are curious to know on whom Mr. Ritchie has fixed as his ſucceſſor—We wiſh he were ſuch a man as on his induction could address the people in a speech like the following; or that the present administration were ſuch an one as could be ſpoken of in the terms therein made uſe of,

---

"When it was firſt perceived in early times, that no middle courſe for America remained, between unlimited ſubmiſſion to a foreign legiſlature, and a total independence of its claims, men of reflection were leſs apprehenſive of danger, from the formidable power of fleets and armies, which they muſt determine to reſiſt than from thoſe contests and diſſentions which would certainly ariſe, concerning the forms of government to be inſtituted, over the whole, and over the parts of this extenſive country. Relying, however, on the purity of their intentions, the juſtice of their cauſe, and the integrity and intelligence of the people, under an over-ruling Providence, which had ſo ſignally protected this country from the firſt, the Repreſentatives of this nation, then conſiſting of little more than half their preſent number, not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging, and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut aſunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty.

"The zeal and ardour of the people, during the revolutionary war, ſupplying the place of government, commanded a degree of order, ſufficient at leaſt for the temporary preſervation of ſociety. The confederation, which was early felt to be neceſſary, was prepared from the models of the Batavian and Helvetick confederacies; the only examples which remain, with any detail and preciſion, in hiſtory; and certainly the only ones which the people at large had ever conſidered. But reflecting on the ſtriking difference, in ſo many particulars, between this country and thoſe, where a courier may go from the ſeat of government to the frontier in a ſingle day, it was then certainly foreſeen, by ſome who aſſiſted in Congreſs at the formation of it, that it could not be durable.

"Negligence of its regulations, inattention to its recommendations, if not diſobedience to its authority, not only in individuals but in States, ſoon appeared with their melancholy conſequences—univerſal languor, jealouſies, and rivalries of States; decline of navigation and commerce; diſcouragement of neceſſary manufactures; univerſal fall in the value of lands and their produce; contempt of public and private faith; loſs of conſideration and credit with foreign nations; and at length in diſcontents, animoſities, combinations, partial contentions, and inſurrections, threatening ſome great national calamity.

"In this dangerous criſis, the people of America were not abandoned by their uſual good ſenſe, preſence of mind, or integrity. Meaſures were purſued to concert a plan, to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtick tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty. The public diſquiſitions, diſcuſſions, and deliberations, iſſued in the preſent happy conſtitution of Government.

"Employed in the ſervice of my country abroad, during the whole courſe of theſe tranſactions, I firſt ſaw the Conſtitution of the United Sates in a foreign country. Irritated by no literary altercations, animated by no public debate, heated by no party animoſity, *I read it with great ſatisfaction as a reſult of good heads, prompted by good hearts; as an experiment, better adapted to the genius, character, ſituation, and relations of this nation and country, than any which had ever been propoſed or ſuggeſted.* In its general principles and great outlines, it was conformable to ſuch a ſyſtem of government as I had ever moſt eſteemed; and in ſome ſtates my own native ſtate in particular, had contributed to eſtabliſh. Claiming a right of ſuffrage, in common with my fellow-citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a Conſtitution which was to rule me and my poſterity, as well as them and theirs, I did not heſitate to expreſs my approbation of it on all occaſions, in publick and in private. *It was not then, nor has been ſince, any objection to it, in my mind, that the Executive and Senate were not more permanent.* Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but ſuch as the people themſelves, in the courſe of their experience, ſhould ſee and feel to be neceſſary or expedient, by their repreſentatives in Congreſs, and the State Legiſlatures, according to the Conſtitution itſelf, to adopt and ordain.

"Returning to the boſom of my country, after a painful ſeparation from it for ten years, I had the honour to be elected to a ſtation under the new order of things; and I have repeatedly laid myſelf under the moſt ſerious obligations to ſupport the Conſtitution. The operation of it has equalled the moſt ſanguine expectations of its friends, and from an habitual attention to it, ſatisfaction in its adminiſtration, and delight in its effects upon the peace order, proſperity and happineſs of the nation, *I have acquired an habitual attachment to, and veneration for it.*

"What other form of government indeed can ſo well deſerve our eſteem and love?

"There may be little ſolidity in an ancient idea, that congregations of men into cities and nations, are the moſt pleaſing objects in the ſight of ſuperior intelligences; but this is very certain, that to a benevolent, humane mind, there can be no ſpectacle preſented by any nation, more pleaſing, more noble, majeſtic, or auguſt, than an aſſembly, like that which has ſo often been ſeen in this and the other chamber of Congreſs, of a government, in which the executive authority, as well as that of all the branches of the Legiſlature, are exerciſed by citizens ſelected, at regular periods, by their neighbors, to make and execute laws for the general good. *Can any thing eſſential, any thing more than mere ornament and decoration, be added to this by robes or diamonds?* Can authority be more amiable or reſpectable, when it deſcends from accidents, or inſtitutions eſtabliſhed in remote antiquity, than when it ſprings freſh from the hearts and judgments of an honeſt and enlightened people? For it is the people only that are repreſented; it is their power and majeſty that is reflected, and only for their good, in every legitimate government, under whatever form it may appear. The exiſtence of ſuch a government as ours for any length of time, is a full proof of a general diſſemination of virtue throughout the whole body of the people. And what object or conſideration more pleaſing than this can be preſented to the human heart? if national pride is ever juſtifiable or excuſeable, it is when it ſprings, not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from conviction of national innocence, information, and benevolence.

"In the midſt of theſe pleaſing ideas, we ſhould be unfaithful to ourſelves, if we ſhould loſe ſight of the danger to our liberties; if any thing partial or extraneous ſhould infect the purity of our free, fair, virtuous, and independent elections. If an election is to be determined by a majority of a ſingle vote, and that can be procured *by a party*, through artifice or corruption, *the government may be the choice of a party for their own ends, not of the nation, for the national good.* If that ſolitary ſuffrage can be obtained by foreign nations, by flattery or menaces, by fraud or violence, by terror, intrigue, or venality, the government may not be the choice of the American people, but of foreign nations. It may be foreign nations who govern us, and not we, the people, who govern ourſelves. And candid men will acknowledge, that, in ſuch caſes, choice ſhould have little advantage to boaſt of, over lot or chance.

Such is the amiable and intereſting ſyſtem of government (and ſuch are ſome of the abuſes to which it may be expoſed) which the people of America have exhibited to the admiration and anxiety of the wiſe and virtuous of all nations, for eight years, under the adminiſtration of a citizen, who, by a long courſe of great actions, regulated by prudence, juſtice, temperance, and fortitude; conducting a people inſpired by the ſame virtuous and animated with the ſame ardent patriotiſm and love of liberty, to independence and peace, to increaſing wealth and unexampled proſperity; has merited the gratitude of his fellow citizens, commanded the higheſt praiſes of foreign nations, and ſecured immortal glory with poſterity!

"In that retirement which is his voluntary choice, may he long live to enjoy the delicious recollection of his ſervices, the gratitude of mankind, the happy fruits of them to himſelf and world, which are daily increaſing, and that ſplendid proſpect of the future fortunes of his country, which is opening from year to year. His name may be ſtill a rampart; and the knowledge that he lives, a bulwark againſt all open or ſecret enemies of his country's peace.

"His example has been recommended to the imitation of his ſucceſſors, by both Houſes of Congreſs, and by the voice of the Legiſlatures and the people throughout the nation.

"On this ſubject it might become me better to be ſilent, or to ſpeak with diffidence: but as ſomething may be expected, the occaſion, I hope, will be admitted as an apology, if I venture to ſay,

"That if a preference, upon principle, of a free republican government, formed upon a long and ſerious reflection, after a diligent and impartial inquiry after truth;—if an attachment to the Conſtitution of the United States, and a conſcientious determina-

tion to support it, until it shall be altered by the judgments and wishes of the people, expressed in the mode prescribed in it ;---if a respectful attention to the constitutions of the individual States, and a constant caution and delicacy towards the state governments ;---if an equal and impartial regard to the rights, interests, honor, and happiness of all the states of the Union, without preference or regard to a northern or southern, an eastern or western position, their various political opinions on unessential points, or their personal attachments ;---if a love of virtuous men of all parties and denominations ;--- if a love of science and letters, and a wish to patronize every rational effort to encourage schools, colleges, universities, academies, and every institution for propagating knowledge, virtue and religion, among all classes of the people, not only for their benign influence on the happiness of life, in all its stages and classes, and of society in all its forms, but as the only means of preserving our Constitution from its natural enemies, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption, and the pestilence of foreign influence, which is the angel of destruction to elective governments ;---if a love of equal laws, of justice, and humanity, in the interior administration ;---if an inclination to improve agriculture, commerce, and manufactures for necessity, convenience, and defence ;---if a spirit of equity and humanity towards the aboriginal natives of America, and a disposition to meliorate their condition, by inclining them to be more friendly to us, and our citizens to be more friendly to them ;---if an inflexible determination to maintain peace and inviolable faith with all nations, and that system of neutrality and impartiality towards the belligerent powers of Europe, which has been adopted by this government, and so solemnly sanctioned by both houses of Congress, and applauded by the legislatures of the states and the public opinion, until it shall be otherwise ordained by Congress ;---if personal esteem for the French nation, formed in a residence of seven years, chiefly among them, and a sincere desire to preserve the friendship which has been so much for the honor and interest of both nations ;---if while the conscious honor and integrity of the people of America, and the internal sentiment of their own powers and energies, must be preserved, an earnest endeavor to investigate every just cause and remove every colourable pretence of complaints ;---if an intention to pursue, by amicable negociation, a reparation for the injuries that have been committed on the commerce of our fellow citizens, by whatever nation, and if success cannot be obtained, to lay the facts before the legislature, that they may consider what further measures the honor and interest of the government and its constituents demand ;---if a resolution to do justice, as far as may depend upon me, at all times and to all nations, and maintain peace, friendship, and benevolence, with all the world ;---if an unshaken confidence in the honor, spirit, and resources of the American people, on which I have so often hazarded my all, and never been deceived ; --if elevated ideas of the high destinies of this country, and of my own duty towards it, founded on a knowledge of the moral principles, and intellectual improvements of the people, deeply engraven on my mind in early life, and not obscured but exalted by experience and age ;---and, with humble reverence, I feel it my duty to add, if a veneration for the religion of a people, who profess to be and call themselves Christians, and a fixed resolution to consider a decent respect for Christianity among the best recommendations for the public service ;---if these can enable me in any degree, to comply with your wishes, it shall be my strenuous endeavour that this sagacious injunction of the two houses of Congress shall not be without effect.

"With this great example before me ; with the sense and spirit, the faith and honor, the duty and interest, of the same American people, pledged to support the constitution of the United States ; I entertain no doubt of its continuance in all its energy ;---and my mind is prepared, without hesitation to lay myself under the most solemn obligations to support it to the utmost of my power

"*And may that Being who is supreme over all, the patron of order, the fountain of justice, and the protector, in all ages of the world, of virtuous liberty, continue his blessing upon the nation and its government, and give it all possible success and duration consistent with the ends of his providence.*"

SPEECH OF JOHN ADAMS, ESQUIRE ;
In the Senate Chamber, March 4, 1797.

The vilifiers of Mr. ADAMS, have also been the libellers of General WASHINGTON, and the strenuous advocates of Mr Jefferson. Mr. Adams has been called the *enemy*, Mr Jefferson the *friend* of the Constitution. Let the reader of the above manly and dignified eulogy on that instrument, compare it with the flimsy discourse about *Anti-philosophists*, further alterations, and the natural progress of improvement ; let him compare the charges made and attempted during the last four years, with the sacred respect paid to it during the four years ; preceding ; let him recollect the hostility to the constitution not concealed but avowed, both in language and practice, by the present President ; let him consider that the professions of attachment to it which are found in the above speech are uniformly supported by the practice of the speaker ; and let him then say who is the *friend* and who is the *enemy* of the Constitution of the United States. *Mr. Jefferson* was from the first moment opposed to that system of government ; he has to the present moment watched and improved every occasion to destroy its wisest provisions.—but Mr. Jefferson is the friend of the people ; and, therefore, can do no wrong.

Communicated for the Balance.

Celebration of American Independence, at Athens, July 4th, 1805.

In the absence of party spirit, the citizens chose to harmonize, and were not disturbed by a return of politics through the day.

A Prayer by the Rev. Philip P. Myers.

The Declaration of Independence, read by Alexander Fraser, Esq.

An Oration, suited to the occasion, delivered by Mr. Cyrus Goodrich.

An elegant dinner was provided by Capt. Fredrick Frye, under a bower prepared for that purpose, where the citizens and a considerable number of reputable visitors from different parts, regaled themselves, after which the following toasts were drank, followed by a discharge of 16 guns, under the direction of Messrs. Hamilton and Jenkins.

1. The 4th of July, 1805—May this returning anniversary of American independence, ever fill the souls of freemen with extacy, and those of tyrants with fear and trembling.

2. May the American nation, like the Romans in their primitive greatness, carry their eagle in triumph, wherever the cause of justice shall bid them unsheath the sword.

3. The Congress, the executive, and Judiciary of the United States, may they, by their cordial union, unite the people.

4. The government under which we live, may it be prosperous, and continue a blessing to millions yet unborn.

5 Honesty the best policy, in public as well as in private concerns ; and may silence be imposed on that tongue that would dare to gainsay it.

6. The American navy ; to the speedy emancipation of our Brethren in Tripoli, may she sail on majestic to certain conquest and to lasting glory.

7 The state of New-York, exalted in character, and rich in the means of improvement, may such benefits be duly appreciated by her grateful inhabitants

8 The militia of this state, may they never invite an enemy for want of dicipline, or want of preparation to receive them.

9. May the Bohon Upas of aristocracy, never receive culture or nourishment on the soil of America.

10. May the practice and not the professions only, of patriotism, be the test of our rulers.

11 The memory of General George Washington, first in our grateful recollections ; when living, the hero, the statesman and patriot : may the union of such virtues be conspicuous in the heads of departments.

12. Those self-devoted victims who have fallen in the sacred cause of freedom, may their memories be transmitted as examples to posterity, unfading in lustre as the stars of heaven, and as lasting as time itself.

13. May the war whoop of the savage never again terrify the inhabitants on our frontiers.

14. The fair daughters of America, may they be as exalted in their character as they are distinguished in their privileges.

15. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, may the pointed finger of scorn never retard their progress.

16. The sciences : may despotism never again strew her path with thorns, nor avarice withhold the means of her support.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *July* 16.

A DISTRESSED FAMILY.

The humane and charitable, are presented with an opportunity of evincing their generosity towards the unfortunate Widow Hamlin, who has the painful task of waiting on a Son and Daughter, who have had the very singular misfortune, from extensive fractures of the scull, to undergo the operation of *Trepanning*, within thirty-two days of each other ; the son, from the kick of a horse...the daughter, from a stone thrown by some mischievous villain from the hill, at the bottom of which she was washing. This unfortunate family will undoubtedly make every effort, to avoid calling on the city for pecuniary aid ; but, it is presumed, their resources cannot hold out, through their lengthy confinement.

☞ DR. WHITE, requests the citizens not to frequent the house, and crowd around the beds of these distressed sufferers ; though their *intentions* are good, such a procedure evidently has a bad tendency.

A fine ship, of 300 tons burthen, completely rigged, was launched on Thursday last, from the shipyard of Mr. JOHN T. LACEY, at Athens, opposite this city. We understand, she has been purchased by the commander of the ship Jupiter, (lately lost, amongst the islands of ice, at sea) and is to be put into the same business.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Ireland appears to be in a state of alarm at present, from the apprehensions entertained of the combined French and Spanish squadrons being des-

tined for the invasion of that country. Our correspondent at Dublin writes as follows :—

"DUBLIN, MAY 15.

"An express arrived in town this day from Cork, with the important intelligence that a frigate had arrived there with dispatches from Lord Nelson to the Port Admiral, stating that his Lordship was approaching the Irish coast in consequence of his having ascertained that the French and Spanish squadrons were destined to attack this country. Upon this intelligence being received at Cork, two regiments which had embarked there for foreign service were instantly re landed."

Upon the above article we have only to remark, that the dispaches alluded to, are, in all probability, those which reached town on Friday from Admiral Drury, and which, instead of stating that Lord Nelson was off Ireland, expressly mentioned that he was making the best of his way through the Gut of Gibraltar. We have at least ascertained that no further advices from Lord Nelson, or relative to the French and Spanish squadrons, had reached the Admiralty at a late hour last night.

MAY 22.

No farther intelligence has been received from any of our fleets; of course, the general conversation has nothing but conjectures to rest upon. Lord Nelson, it is supposed, is by this time cruizing off Cadiz, watching the motions of the combined fleets, and waiting for reinforcements; but it is the opinion of many, that all we have heard of the return of the enemy into Cadiz, has been founded on some mistake, and that they are still pursuing their original destination, whatever that may be. On that point opinions still continue much divided. The East-Indies, the West-Indies, the Brazils, and Ireland are still insisted on with obstinacy, which only goes to prove that we are in complete ignorance of the plans of the enemy.

On this subject more may be gathered from comparing the operations of the enemy in the different ports that belong to them with each other, than from a consideration of the comparative strength of our own vulnerable point. The combined fleets sailed from Cadiz on the 11th April, and we now know that the enemy's force at Ferrol was at the same period attempting to get out, viz. on the 10th, when prevented by the presence of Sir Robert Calder. It is, therefore, but reasonable to infer an intended co-operation; that the precise junction of the French and Spanish ships was part of the plan; and that the bringing out of the Dutch fleet was also a part of the object in view! If so, this would not be attempted by the enemy endeavouring to force his way up the channel.—To risk an engagement is no part of his present policy, but unite his force, and then attempt his main enterprize, whatever that may be. But if the Dutch force is to be united with the others, how is this to be effected? Only by attempting a passage round by the North.

Should it turn out that the combined fleets have not returned to Cadiz, we would not be surprised to hear of their having borne away to the Westward, then gained a high North latitude, and come round Scotland into the North Sea.—Should they succeed in this they would carry the Dutch fleet with them, and might then come down the Channel, bring out the Boulogne fleet, and proceed where they please.

We shall not dwell on this, but we conceive it a duty to point out what may possibly be attempted, that measures may be taken for counteracting the plans of the enemy.

MAY 25.

Mr. Brooke the chief clerk of the Alien Department, arrived at Dover, on Monday last, for the purpose of examining all the persons who accompanied Madame Jerome Bonaparte on board the Erin. The French physician who attends that Lady, far advanced in her pregnancy, and much indisposed, was permitted to remain with her at the London Inn, but under the eye of a proper officer, until the final decision of Government be known, as to his disposal and that of the other male persons who came over with her. Two men servants, after examination, were left on board the Erin, under a guard.—Mr. Brooke went first to Deal, but found on his arrival there, that the vessel had sailed from the Downs for Dover.

Madame Jerome Bonaparte is arrived in town, and has taken up her residence at the house of a relative in Fenchurch street.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, according to private letters from Paris, has been annulled by the Pope, upon the double motive of the husband being a minor, and the wife a heretic.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Antigua to another in this city, dated June 17th.

"The constant alarm we have been in, first from the Rochefort squadron, and since by the Toulon fleet, has put a stop to every kind of business, as we are obliged to send all our books, papers and valuables into the country. The arrival of Admiral Cochran occasioned the Rochefort squadron to quit these islands; and the arrival of Lord Nelson with 10 sail of the line has driven away Admiral Villeneuve with 21. Although not attacked, we have suffered more than the other islands, as our homeward convoy sailed from hence on the 8th, and were all captured on the 9th by the combined fleets—Lord Nelson arrived on the 12th and sailed on the 13th in pursuit of them. Notwithstanding the odds, the French fleet is so badly manned that his Lordship will venture to attack them. We suppose our captured ships will be sent to Porto-Rico." [*Mercantile Advertiser.*]

Capt. Knight, of the ship Mary, arrived at this port on Thursday, in 12 days from Antigua, informs us that the combined French and Spanish fleets of 20 sail of the line, 9 frigates and 3 corvettes, passed that island on the 9th of June, and were followed by a British fleet of 12 sail of the line and 4 frigates under Lord Nelson, who passed Antigua on the 14th. On the 10th the combined squadrons captured 16 sail of British merchantmen, on their passage from Antigua homeward, under convoy of the Rattler sloop of war; the sloop escaped into Antigua. [*Ibid.*]

Captain Derbyshire, from St. Bartholomews, informs us that a second British fleet of sixteen sail of the line were hourly expected at Barbadoes for the purpose of making an attack upon Martinique. [*Ibid.*]

In a preceding column it will be seen that Robert Patterson has been introduced to the Directorship of the Mint. And who is Robert Patterson? He is the man who entered the Church when it was hung with mourning for the death of *Washington*, and stripped the pulpit. This was recommendation enough with Mr. Jefferson. [*N. Y. E. Post.*]

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated the 15th June, 1805.

"On Thursday last, two British vessels were brought up the river, and lay abreast of the town on the Spanish side; they are to go up the river in a few days; the ship is about 400 tons burthen, from New-York, bound to Liverpool; the brig is about 150 tons, from New-York, bound to the West-Indies. The privateer which captured them, is a schooner fitted out at St. Augustine, and commanded by a Capt. Hooper, (an American) She lately carried into St. Augustine, a Bermudian sloop, loaded with provisions."

BOSTON, JULY 5.

Capt. Baird, who arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last from Tobago, informs, that on the 6th of June, a British Fleet of 12 sail of the line and 6 or eight Frigates touched there for information respecting the French and Spanish Fleet

We conceive this account may be relied on. Tobago is about 10 leagues N. of Trinidad, and 40 S. of Barbadoes. The British Fleet probably steered to the Leward after leaving Tobago, and by that means missed the combined fleets which proceeded to the northward. However, if the Spanish fleet really marked its course for Cuba on separating, it may possibly have been fallen in with.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Vice Admiral Collingwood sailed on Tuesday with 12 sail of the line, is supposed, to reinforce the fleet, under the command of Lord Nelson.

DAVID WILLIAMS, who has been confined in the goal of this town, for the murder of Ira Lane, was tried at the oyer and terminer held in Cayuga County last week, convicted and sentenced to be executed on the 17th of October next.

(*Canandaigua Repository*)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Reply to the "*Albany Critic*," is necessarily postponed until next week.

Reflections on the appointment of Mat. B. Tallmadge, under consideration.

"D." received too late for this paper.

The Knell.

DIED,

In Troy, on Tuesday last, Mrs. DELIA MARIA HART, aged 21, consort of Mr. Rd. P. Hart, of Cambridge, N. Y. and daughter of James Dole, Esq. of this place—after languishing about 2 months under a consumptive complaint, which she endured with placid resignation; and anticipated the fatal issue with Christian fortitude and meekness. This instance of mortality is peculiarly admonitory, and excites a solemn sympathy in all the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Scarcely five months have passed since the bridal rites connected her with the partner, from whom she was again soon to be separated!

To portray her as she was, the hand of friendship is too trembling; and the pencil of the stranger could but imperfectly draw those numerous amiable traits, which he had no opportunity to observe. The poet may speak for us, where (if ever) he may be lost as a poet, and trusted as a faithful painter or historian.

Sweet harmonist! and beautiful as sweet!
And young as beautiful; and soft as young;
And gay as soft; and innocent as gay;
And happy (if aught happy *here*) as good.
Song, beauty, youth, love, virtue, joy! this group
Of bright ideas, flow'rs of paradise,
As yet unforfeit! in one blaze we bind,
Kneel, and present it to the skies, as all
We guess of heav'n: And these were all her own.

But by her friends, to whom this is not the first afflictive dispensation, we trust it will be considered, in christian calmness, as the chastening of a loving father to his legitimate children, and rest confident of consolation—"*Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.*" So spake our blessed Saviour.

Heav'n gives us friends to bless the *present* scene;
Resumes them to prepare us for the *next*.

If we view all with the steady eye of religion, and apply for consolation to its only source, we shall perceive every thing ordered in love, and the Father of all will enable us to say:

For *all* we bless thee; most for thee *severe*.

Laying hold on the "rock of ages" and the "rock of salvation," both for support here, and hopes of happiness hereafter, we may devoutly exclaim:

Great God of wonders! (if, thy *Love* survey'd,
Aught else the name of wonderful retains,)
What *rocks* are *these*, on which to build our trust!
Thy ways admit no blemish.———
All, all is *right*, by God ordained, or done;
And who, but God, resum'd the friend *he* gave?

[*Troy Gazette.*]

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE ITINERANT'S PRAYER.

OH Lord! thou know'st, ere I begin,
I always was a man of sin:
This often I've confest
Before thy saints in conclave met;
And often will I do it yet,
Grant me but my request.

Relieve me, Lord, if thou think'st best;
For, verily, I'm sore opprest
By Catchpole, the tormentor.
But if I must to prison go,
Remember me, as thou art wont to do
In times of greater venture.

In former times, when with less skill,
I did attempt to do thy will,
And by misfortune fail'd,
Thou did'st support me in distress,
And often did my prison bless
With comforts, we all hail'd.

Give me, O Lord, a clearer sight
Into the states of ev'ry wight
With whom I am concern'd,
That I may do thy blessed will,
And ev'ry former vow fulfil,
Before they are alarm'd.

Then will I sing thy praise, O Lord,
And spin upon thy holy word,
Thy joyful saints among;
For none are better skill'd, thou know'st,
In leading wisdom by the nose,
By singing Folly's song.

Bangall, 5th day of 6th month, 1805.

Diversity.

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE PEPETUAL COMPLAINT.

MR. EDITOR,

BEING among the number of those with whom mankind is continually diffatisfied, I beg leave to subjoin my complaints to those that have occasinally introduced them to the public through the channel of your communications. When I tell you that I am as old as Time himself, you will allow, that on the score of longevity, I ought to be respected; and when I add that I am venerable in my appearance and temperature, as mortals themselves, you will also be disposed to grant that I am not to be reprobated on the score of inconstancy. Yet so it is, yet though I seemingly take pains to accomodate my variable dispositions to the variable dispositions of mankind, the circumstance produces no sympathetic congeniality between us; and my inconstancy is rendered proverbial, while their own propensity to fickleness never occurs to their recollection. Yes, Sir, I have no quarrel with the world on the subject of indifference, neglect or disregard; for I must confess every body pays me due attention; I am enquired after every night and every morning, and am so much the topic of conversation, and so regularly introduced after the customary greetings of ceremonial intercourse, that I may be said to be a kind of necessary assistant to conversation: for when people are barren of ideas, I am always at hand to supply the vacuity of their minds; yet I am scarcely mentioned in any other light but as the source of complaint and dissatisfaction, and without having some opprobrious epithet attached to my name. Sometimes I am accused of being too warm in my behaviour, sometimes too cold. If I smile unexpectedly, I am suspected of harboring treacherous designs, and men say to one another sarcastically "We shall pay for this!" If I continue my placid deportment, and am mild, sweet and amiable for any length of time, I am said to be good humored even to satiety. Some wish me to weep when I am disposed to be merry, and some to be gay when I am inclined to be sad. Thick, heavy, dull, nasty, are epithets commonly applied to me. If I am still, I am said to be vaporish—if loud, boisterous and rude. Aches, pains, rheumatisms and shooting corns are often attributed to my influence. In short, Sir, I am so wretched, so censured, so abused every day, that it would seem as if I were a stranger upon earth, and born but yesterday, rather than an inhabitant of Paradise, known to Adam and Eve, and one who was present at the Creation.—But I will not detain you any longer, Sir, for I see that you are looking at me through the window, and meditating an interview with your very old acquaintance

THE WEATHER.

On Wednesday se'nnight, (says a late London paper) as a sailor was passing thro' Grosvenors-square, he had the good fortune to meet with an old sweetheart, whom he had left seven years before at Taunton, Devon. The robust son of Neptune, without explaining himself, caught the girl in his arms, and kissed her most unmercifully. The girl, quite frightened, called out for help, till the tar convinced her who he was, and of his determination to make her his wife. He said he had just returned from India, with a plenty of shiners, and curse him if his poor Bet should not share them with him—It was in vain the girl begged to return to her master's house: she had, she said, something to deliver, and it would be necessary she should get her cloathe. Jack would listen to nothing; but immediately called a coach, and actually forced her into it, ordering the coachman to drive to "that place near St. Paul's, where they sold the articles of marriage, and, if the church was open, he would complete the business before it was possible for an enemy to bear down upon him and deprive him of the prize he had taken, After it was all over, (he said) his little Bet should carry home her tea and sugar, and make her master a present of her wages for staying so long."

He repeated his orders to the coachman, who drove off to the no small diversion of the persons who witnessed this singular occurrence.—The woman was by no means reluctant, and appeared as transported beyond the bounds of prudence as her eccentric lover.

PRACTICAL REPUBLICANISM.

A Charleston paper, of the 25th May, contains an Advertisement for the sale of six ship Loads of *slaves*, amounting to *one thousand one hundred and ninety-five.*

TERMS OF THE BALANCE, FOR 1804.

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